

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday:
6 A. M., 65; 12 M., 68; 3 P. M., 72; 6 P. M., 70; 9 P. M., 66; 12 M., 63. Average temperature, 67.1-3.

VOL. 15, NO. 109.

GILLIGAN TELLS HIS OWN STORY

Held Isabel With One Arm Shot With the Other.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

They Were Surprised by the Girl's Father.

LOVED ISABEL THEN AND NOW.

Gilligan Told a Straightforward Story and With a Clear Voice—Declared He Had Often Tried to Break With Miss Turner and She Would Not Let Him Go.

ISLE OF WIGHT C. H., Va., June 16.—Special.—Andrew Carter Gilligan went on the stand this afternoon and told why he killed C. Beverly Turner December 27th last year. He made out a plea of self-defense, claiming the tender relations which had existed between himself and Miss Isabel Turner were never severed, even to the second of the killing. He says he shot the girl's father with his right hand, while his left was around her form and her right clasped him about the neck. Gilligan seemingly told a straightforward story, and talked quite rapidly at times. He faced the jury during many periods of his recitations. His voice was clearly heard all over the densely packed courtroom.

TO SAVE TWO LIVES.

Gilligan claimed he had to shoot to save the lives of himself and Isabel, whom he loved then and still loves. The principal happenings at the morning trial to-day were expert testimony; proof as to the number of drinks taken while Gilligan was being held; the fact that he had been drinking; and an effort on the part of the defense to contradict Sheriff Edwards' statement about a reward. While witness Ferguson thoughtfully continued to interject conversations in his testimony after being warned, Judge Atkinson said he would send him to jail if he did not stop.

Dr. Cameron, the Brooklyn expert surgeon, was put on the stand and continued to give hypothetical testimony. He was closely examined by Mr. Holland. The witness declared that the gun was five or six feet from Mr. Turner's neck, and that it was about 12 inches lower than the wound on the neck. The rigidity of the examination was one of the most severe which has happened during the trial, but the witness stood by his main proposition.

When asked how he came to be in the case, the witness explained that he came there to see Rob. Ferguson, and got to be a witness at his instance. The witness claimed not to have been related by blood or marriage to the persons involved, and said he had received no extra fee for his evidence.

MANY DRINKS. Mr. Ferguson was called. He said it was he to whom Mr. Barham brought Gilligan. Witness drove Nick to the home of Mr. Weed's. There he and others had a drink before breakfast. He did not see any more drinking and did not see Mr. Barham give Sheriff Edwards a stop was made and the Sheriff drove in. The witness said he had two fingers in it.

Witness also had a bottle. The defense is seeking to prove that there was considerable drinking while the party was carrying Gilligan to the Petersburg jail.

Witness said there was more drinking in a Petersburg cafe, in a barber shop, in a private dining-room and between the acts at a theatre, after Gilligan had been jailed.

There was later another drink. Counsel said he kept an account of the drinks, and there were thirteen. Witness said he knew not how many were taken on the stand, but he knew there were thirteen. The witness said he was drinking when he was drunk with the witness, Sheriff Gilligan and a friend of the Sheriff's.

AS TO A REWARD.

The witness was asked whether Sheriff Edwards claimed that he had not seen him, but heard him make this remark: "You and I am used to this kind of business. Turn it over to me and let's divide." The witness said that he had heard this remark, and was generally considered so. Witness said that State's Attorney W. B. Clarke, of Surry, and W. R. Matthews were with him in the bar, and that he was drinking with them. He said that he was not far behind that which Sheriff Edwards rode. Witness had two drinks before going to Surry Courthouse. He did not intend going to Petersburg, but Sheriff Edwards appointed him deputy sheriff.

Chief-of-Police Ragland, of Petersburg, joined them in a barber shop. When asked witness had no idea who was on Scott and what he was in a hurry, the witness said he would not drink, and he was not drinking in Petersburg; witness only took one beer in Petersburg, but according to counsel he previously had the ten drinks. He borrowed a gun from Sheriff Edwards last about four years ago; he again stated that the gun had side action.

A POWERFUL MAN.

B. T. Eppes went on for the third time; he had known the witness for years. Mr. Turner was as active as a man of sixty; he had seen Mr. Turner handling lumber. T. H. Curtis was recalling, he had known Mr. Turner for fifteen years; he said the witness was one of the most powerful men he ever saw; could handle lumber better than any negro he had, and had much endurance. Curtis had been keeper of Point Light-house, on James River, fourteen years.

GILLIGAN'S TESTIMONY.

Gilligan was the second witness of the afternoon. He followed W. W. Morris. Gilligan went on the stand at 2:30. He was dressed in a blue suit. Gilligan sat down and talked in a clear voice.

The defendant said he was twenty-six years old, and had worked at Mr. Turner's mill and at his home. He was shown a map and pointed out the various rooms of the house.

When at the house Gilligan slept in the dressing room, whose only door opened into Mrs. Turner's room. When the family was away at the springs Gilligan looked after things. He was a trusted agent. When she was gone witness slept in Miss Isabel's room. Christmas, two years ago, witness had been Miss Isabel to Ivor, and had started

ed long before day. He had taken Miss Isabel to other places. "Have you ever taken meals at the house?" "I have no idea the number of times. It was a common occurrence. "AS CHILD OF THE HOUSE. "I said Isabel was my child, she could not have treated me better. The whole community around knew about it." The witness was told to relate his testimony about letters and other things. He said he worked years before last with his sister and passed nights at the Turner home. He worked for Mr. Turner almost as much as for his sister. He was there till Christmas. They wanted him in '29, but Gilligan would not stay. He was asked for his reasons, and said: "Isabel and I were in love. I told her it would be better if it were all broken up. She could do better. She could marry a man who was able to take care of her. She said no one else could make her happy. I begged her to release me, but she would not. "Before I went to Mr. Weed's to work I knew Isabel was showing our love to her mother, and her mother would tell her. Isabel told me her mother had found out and had blown her up. I told her I could not help it. I knew her mother was finding out. That's why I left."

TRIED TO BREAK OFF. "I used to meet her about there very often. I tried to break off, but Isabel urged me to come. We used to meet about the place at night. I know one Saturday night when I had met her twice, she begged me to come and see her the third time. "I went and while about the wood pile heard some one. I thought it was her mother. I ran off and a gun fired. I was hit in the arm and the leg. She asked about it, and said 'I was afraid you were shot; be more particular.' "I told her I was not coming again. She told me it would soon wear off, to stay away for a time and then come back."

MEETINGS AND LETTERS. Witness related about other meetings and told of the letters, one having been written from Norfolk, one from Richmond, and more from Holms. He told of some letters which were undated and which Judge Hinton read. The witness claimed the last note was written between September 10 and 15, 1899, before Isabel went to school last fall. All is quiet at Shanghai, but trade has been disrupted. It is stated that several thousands of Americans are coming from Manila, and that large forces of Japanese are also en route.

The wires south of Tien Tsin have been cut, and the city telegraphically is isolated. According to a special from Vienna it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the question of intervention is under discussion by the powers. It is proposed that Japan shall act as mandatory for the powers and re-establish order in Pekin and elsewhere. This committee, from England, and is supported by Germany and Austria, but it is doubtful if Russia and France will agree to the proposition. St. Petersburg reports that communication between Kal Kan and Pekin has been interrupted. There is great excitement at Kal Kan, where a missionary had been attacked.

Several of the letters were identified by the witness, who told of the dates. Witness once expected to go away with Mr. Weed, and Isabel prevailed on him not to go. Letters were read which witness said were written about the 1st of '29, and another in August or September '29. The letter saying that subsequent notes would be signed "Elizabeth," was written February 21, '28. He said she signed some letters "Lucy."

"Was your engagement ever broken?" "No; I asked her many times to release me. It was not because I did not love her; I love her now."

"I went right much after that. I had seen her once before she went off to school, and she cried for me to come that night. "Once she had an engagement to go to church with a lady. She broke the engagement claiming to have a sore toe. She said she had a sore toe, and when she was coming, I kissed her good-night and ran off. I laid down between two rows on the ground. Mrs. Turner came out and remarked that it was strange that Isabel could not keep in the house."

STOPPED CORRESPONDING. "We stopped corresponding between September and October. The letters which were afraid they would see the post-mark and harm might come of it."

Witness told how Isabel had squeezed his hand at Bay View and had afterwards

(Continued on Second Page.)

BOWDEN FACTION WIN THE CONTEST

Hon. John S. Wise Represented the Libbey-Martin Side and Dealt in Personalities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Republican National Committee began business to-day by taking up the contest from the Norfolk (Va.) district. In this district Congressman E. Bowden and William S. Holland claim to be the regular delegates, while this honor is contested by H. H. Libbey and A. H. Martin.

John S. Wise appeared for Libbey and Martin. He contended for the regularity of the convention which selected his clients and attacked the opposition in bitter terms, growing quite personal in his reference to Mr. Bowden. He charged him with a selfishness only to the patronage without reference to party success, saying that Bowden had himself voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Bowden contradicted in vigorous language Mr. Wise's claim to regularity, saying that he and Holland had been elected almost two months before they heard of the pretensions of Libbey and Martin. He claimed that the convention at which they were nominated was called by the regular appointed district chairman, and that it was fully endorsed by the State Committee.

The committee then decided upon the urgent request of the delegates from Alabama to reopen some of the district cases from that State.

The committee decided to place on the temporary roll Aldrich and Smith, Vaughtans from the Fourth district, and Lathrop and Ewell, Wickersham men from the Seventh district.

The contest in the Second district was withdrawn and the Vaughan men were seated. They are J. W. Dimmick and Percy Morris.

The contest in the Fifth Texas District was decided in favor of the Green delegates, W. H. Love and George A. Knight, who were opposed to Cecil A. Lyon and C. A. Gray. The decision was given to the Green men on the ground of regularity.

The Green delegates were also seated in the Ninth Texas District. They are J. S. Hornberger and J. T. Harris.

The committee then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

GERMAN MINISTER REPORTED KILLED

And Foreign Legations in Pekin Burned.

NO CONFIRMATION

Communication With Kempff and Conger Interrupted.

SEYMOUR IN A BAD PLIGHT

The International Force is Confronted With Enormous Masses of Soldiers. The Boxers Have Cut the Railway in Their Rear and They are Short of Provisions and Water.

LONDON, June 17.—A. M.—There is no confirmation of the reported destruction of the legations in Pekin and the killing of the German Minister, Baron VonKettler, nor of the later report of the fighting between the British and the Chinese. Dispatches from Shanghai, dated last evening, state that Admiral Seymour's force was in a tight place between Lang Fang and Young Sun with enormous masses of soldiers in front, while the Boxers with more solidly are cutting the railway in the rear. The column is reported short of provisions and water. The Kiang Nam arsenal, outside of Shanghai, is sending vast quantities of munitions north.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

BOXERS SPREADING TERROR.

Destroy Bridges and Interrupt Construction Train.

BEIJING, June 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 15th (Friday), reads as follows: "The foreign settlements here are adequately protected. Bands of Boxers have appeared in the surrounding country, burning churches and are spreading terror among the inhabitants. Two railroad bridges between Tien-Tsin and Lang-Fang have been rendered impassable by the Boxers and the construction train delayed. Plans are being made to repair the destruction of the railroad near Lang-Fang has been interrupted in its advance to the relief of the troops."

The meanwhile, the German detachment has continued to march towards Pekin, by road. "The Tsung-Li-Yamen, it is added, have sanctioned the entry of foreign troops into Pekin, to the number of 1,200 men."

NO OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Doubt About the Destruction of the Embassies and Legations.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Nothing has been heard here from any official source to confirm the reports of the destruction of the embassies and legations in Pekin, and in view of the fact that the Government is not able to open communication with the Chinese, the officials are inclined to doubt whether private enterprise could do more. "In other words they do not believe the report."

Minister Wu, of the Chinese legation here, called at the State Department to-day, but he declared that he was without any advice from his own Government, and said that his visit to Secretary Hay had reference to a personal matter.

RIOTS HAVE BROKEN OUT.

British Warship Sails for Tien Tsin. Another Ship Goes North.

HONG KONG, June 16.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible, and the torpedo cruiser, the Tien Tsin, are reported to have sailed for Tien Tsin this morning. Captain Paget M. Scott, of the Terrible, previous to sailing arranged to land a 12-pounder and other ship's guns for land service. The British first-class cruiser, the Tien Tsin, has sailed for Tien Tsin, under the command of Captain Paget M. Scott. She will sail immediately. Trouble is brewing near West River. Riots have broken out at Bun-Chow, whence the Chinese agents have fled. About five thousand rebels have assembled at Kwei-Li-Sien Bodie, of Canton troops passed through Wu-Chow June 11th, on their way to meet the rebels.

PILING UP CLAIMS.

Boxers to Cause a Demand for Indemnity by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is said that the Boxers are piling up a heavy bill of damages against the Chinese Government, and that will be the subject of a strong demand for indemnity by the United States as soon as order is restored in China. It is held that under the terms of our treaty with China, not only are American missionaries entitled to the protection of the Chinese Government, but even their native converts.

According to the doctrine that we have laid down in the case of the Turkish missionaries, the Chinese Government can be held responsible for outrages committed against American citizens, even in times of rioting. If the Government troops and Chinese agents fail to respond to calls or participate themselves in the rioting, "This is said to be the case with the Boxer disturbances. The particular treaty provisions covering the cases of American missionaries and the native converts, is unique. It is contained in Article 21, of the treaty of 1858, as follows: "The practice of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, is recognized as teaching them to do good and to do others as they would they should do unto them."

Hereafter, those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed. A petition for bail was refused, and Doyle was placed in jail.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR TO THE KNIFE NOW THE SLOGAN

This Action Decided on by St. Louis Strikers.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Negotiations for a Settlement are Declared Off.

THE PROPOSITION TURNED DOWN

The Entire Power of the American Federation of Labor With its Membership of 2,000,000 to be Turned Against the St. Louis Transit Company for a Fight to Finish.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 16.—War to the knife was the slogan adopted by the striking employees of the St. Louis Transit Company today. This extreme action was decided this evening when the proposition adopted by the striking car men yesterday looking to a settlement of the strike was turned down by the Transit Company.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that negotiations between the St. Louis Transit Company and the union, looking to a settlement of the strike on the basis proposed by the union in mass-meeting Friday were off.

This announcement was made at the conclusion of a conference between Gompers, representing the union, and President Edward Whitaker and Director C. McClellan, representing the Transit Company.

Mr. Whitaker said at the conclusion of the conference that he had no statement to make. President Gompers made the statement regarding the failure to reach an agreement: "After three hours and a half discussion with President Whitaker, I am sorry to have to announce that the company has declined to submit the question of the reinstatement of the men to arbitration."

President Mahon, of the International Association of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees, when asked what his Association would do in the premises, said: "This is now a fight to the finish. President Gompers told me this evening that he proposes to turn the entire power of the American Federation of Labor, with its membership of 2,000,000 against the Transit Company, and fight the issue out if it takes five years to do it."

The American Federation of Labor refused the action of the St. Louis Transit Company as a direct stab at the vitals of unionism. The A. F. of L. is declared will apply not only to the St. Louis Transit Company, but to every person, every business, every association, and in fact every corporation or individual favoring them in any way."

POSTPONED ACTION.

Judge Waddill Sets Date for Further Hearing of Street Car Case.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Edmund Waddill refused to grant the application of the Receiver of the Richmond and Manchester Railway asking that he be empowered to issue immediately receivers' certificates to the amount of \$30,000, to make immediate improvements on the property. The case was adjourned until June 25th, for further hearing.

It is possible that the defendants on that day will move to have the receiver discharged.

The receiver filed a report, setting forth the bad and dangerous condition of the tracks and overhead equipment and the lack of machinery in the power-house. At the same time he asked for authority to issue and sell \$30,000 of receiver's certificates, the proceeds of the sale of which he would need and use in putting the road and power-house in a condition, so that he could give what he deemed a safe service. The complainants in the suit filed in his request.

The counsel for the defendant asked the court to postpone the consideration of it for ten days in order that they might have time to inquire into the statements made by the receiver so as to be able to determine whether they would oppose the issuing of the certificates and to determine upon their line of action in the case.

After argument the court decided to give the counsel for the defendant the time asked for and postponed further consideration until June 25th, but told the receiver that he would inform him later as to whether he would not let them make such a contract for the purpose of raising money for very urgent repairs and subsequently instructed the receiver as to what he would be allowed to make at present.

ASSAULT CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED

Edward J. Doyle Convicted of Assault and Battery and Sent to Jail and Heavily Fined.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 16.—Special.—The trial of Edward J. Doyle, on the charge of attempting to criminally assault Miss Maggie Cooney, daughter of Police Officer J. R. Coomes, came to a close to-night. Doyle was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to twelve months in the city jail and fined one thousand dollars.

The case was taken up in the argument of counsel, Mr. J. Tinsley Coleman and Commonwealth's Attorney Robert D. Yancey conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. John L. Lee and Volney E. Howard appearing for the defense.

The courtroom was packed with spectators throughout the day, and in the closing hours to-night many people stood in the hallways of the courthouse and congregated on the outside. An intense suppressed excitement pervaded the throng.

The verdict of the jury was to a great extent anticipated, for it was generally recognized that the offense could hardly come under an attempted criminal assault, but rather an assault and battery, and under the latter charge he was sentenced.

Doyle's counsel said that they would argue a motion on Monday for a new trial.

A petition for bail was refused, and Doyle was placed in jail.

DELEGATES MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

Vice-Presidency Still the Chief Topic.

PRESIDENT'S WISHES

The Overwhelming Sentiment is to Carry Them Out.

EITHER BLISS OR ALLISON.

Would be Choice of a Majority of the Leaders, but They Refuse to Give Their Consent to Run—Long is Being Held in Reserve—Senator Walcott Selected for Temporary Chairman

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The feature of the situation which confronts the Republican hosts at the close of the week preceding the assembling of the convention, is the absolutely unanimous disposition to carry out fully the wishes of the President in everything relating to the convention. As the clans from every quarter of the country gather, the overwhelming sentiment is that, being served the good leader of the party, President McKinley deserves another, and that good faith and good politics demand that the wishes of the candidate, as nearly as can be associated with the Vice-Presidency, as well as of the platform upon which he is to go to the country.

The Vice-Presidency is the uppermost thing in the minds of the leaders, as well as in the rank of file. It is the only bone of contention, and that contention would cease very quickly if anybody were authorized to say what the President wants. If there is any plenipotentiary of the President here he is supposed to be McKinley's spokesman and the most careful in expressing themselves and disclaiming any knowledge of a choice.

Either Bliss or Allison would be the first choice of the majority of the leaders, but both of these men have turned deaf ears to the applications of the managers. Secretary Long, of Massachusetts, they are holding in reserve, in case they are not so acceptable as he should become too formidable.

WOODRUFF BUTTIONS. The most difficult problem arises in connection with the New York delegation. Piloted by the "Big Four," Platt, Roosevelt, Depew and O'Donnell, the Empire State delegation came to town.

To New York, the logicians argue, the nomination naturally should go to secure a well-balanced ticket geographically, and if New York is overlooked, there might be trouble ahead for the managers. Lieutenant-Governor Timothy Woodruff, of New York, has headquarters opened and buttons engraved, but the possibility of the New York delegation might get together on O'Donnell, or Bliss, makes the situation a little more complicated. Governor Roosevelt still firmly adheres to his determination not to be a candidate, notwithstanding his wonderful hold on the imagination of all. Until New York really acts at the meeting, the situation should crystallize into a definite platform.

In the interim the West will go on shouting itself hoarse. She has Irving Scott of California, the builder of the Oregon, Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota; Fairbanks, of Louisiana, and others, in addition to the eloquent Dooliver. None except the latter has arrived.

To-morrow, with marching clubs and brass bands, they will invade the monotonous Philadelphia of the summer South, and make the Redskin City, with their shouts make the Redskin City, the city will take on the appearance of a convention city. To-night had a dozen banquets are being given to distinguished visitors, but the most important gathering is at the United League Club, where Chairman Hanna, Root and Postmaster-General Smith, fresh from Washington, arrived this evening. The Postmaster-General, it is understood, was the bearer of the state of a platform that met the President's approval.

Arrival of the Virginia delegation arrived to-night.

THE TEXAS CONTEST.

The contest over the Texas State delegates was decided in favor of the Hawley delegates. The council of Hawley, Ferguson, Green and Rogers being placed on the temporary roll.

In the Fifth District of Mississippi the representation was divided between the two factions.

The contest was over the regularity of the convention. R. A. Simmons, of one faction, and W. J. Smith, of the other, were given places on the temporary roll.

The Delaware case was then taken up and disposed of in accordance with the recommendation of the sub-committee, which was that neither faction be admitted to the convention.

The matter of contests being disposed of, a resolution, introduced on Wednesday last by Congressman Payne, was taken up, briefly debated and referred to Senator Hanna, chairman of the National Committee. This resolution requested the President of the United States to institute an inquiry into the participation by Federal officeholders in Alabama in the selection of delegates to the convention.

REDUCE REPRESENTATION.

The following resolution was then introduced by Henry E. Tiptoe, of Rhode Island: "Whereas, the representative in Congress now accorded to the several States of the Union on the basis of Article XIV, Section 2, of the Constitution, ought to be modified, so that in every State where in the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or wherein adult right is in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, representation in Congress and in the electoral college representation should be reduced in proportion to the number of male inhabitants so deprived of the right of suffrage shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years old in said State. Therefore—

"Resolved, That the Republican National Committee recommend that if the Republican party is continued in control of Congress it invoke and exercise the power of Congress granted by Article XVI, Section 5, to enforce by appropriate legislation the objects of this resolution."

The resolution called for much debate, which was participated in by Senators Hanna and Scott expressed sympathy with the purpose of the resolution, but said that they were of the opinion that the question was one for the National Convention itself, and not for the committee.

PEACE PROBABLE AT EARLY DATE

Roberts and Kruger are Negotiating.

THROUGH THE WIVES

The Negotiation are Being Transacted With Mrs. Kruger and Steyn.

BRITISH CONTINUE SUCCESSFUL

The Boers Attacked Ficksburg, But Were Driven Off and They Met a Similar Fate at Sand River—The Ministerial Crisis Will Soon be Over by Formation of a Cabinet.

WALCOTT WILL BE CHAIRMAN.

Senator Foraker Will Make Nominating Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—During the day the Vice-Presidential question seems to resolve around New York. When Bliss was first put forward for the second place, it was well known that he was backed by Hanna. Bliss has never been a favorite with Platt, and that was the beginning of irritation between the senators. There is yet a lingering belief that if New York would come solidly out for Bliss he could be induced to accept. This, however, is not likely, and the belief is general that Platt stands in the way.

The allusions which Hanna has made to Lincoln-Cloverdale Woodruff forms another source of irritation, and probably the manner in which the Ohio Senator received the announcement of O'Donnell's candidacy contributed to the unpleasant feeling between the leaders.

FAVORS IRVING SCOTT.

Senator Walcott Thinks He is Right Man for Vice-Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Senator Walcott, of Ohio, who is chairman of the committee on Resolutions and placed McKinley in nomination four years ago, arrived to-day. He has been selected again to nominate McKinley next week, and also to be chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The Republican National Committee has selected Senator Walcott, of Colorado, for temporary chairman of the Convention.

BOULDEN MAJULANT.

NORFOLK, VA., June 16.—Special.—The Bowden Republicans here are jubilant over the receipt of a telegram from collector of this port, Mayor R. A. Banks, at Philadelphia.

This stated that the Bowden delegates were recognized unanimously, and the anti or Alvah H. Martinites were "thrown down," not being given even half of a vote in the National Convention.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

LONDON, June 16.—2:50 P. M.—A collision between an express train and a train filled with Windsor race-goers occurred at Slough. Three persons were killed and sixty-one were injured.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

BRISTOL, TENN., June 16.—Special.—Hon. William F. Stuart, judge of the Hustings Court of Bristol, Va., will wed Miss McDowell on the 27th instant. Miss McDowell is the accomplished daughter of Major and Mrs. B. G. McDowell, of Bristol, Tenn.

BLOODHOUNDS KILLED.

BRISTOL, TENN., June 16.—Special.—Chief-of-Police Charles Smith, of Bristol, Va., has secured from his kennel, were shot and killed by Benjamin Vasson, a farmer, who was ignorant of their value. The hounds were valued at \$400.

DECLINED WORK IN BALTIMORE.

Some of the men who went from Richmond to Baltimore a few days ago to take part in the strike of the electric linemen, who struck for better wages in that city, have declined to work there and will return to their city. Among those who went from Richmond were Messrs. Henry Kiser, Editor, and Henry Note, Charles Hulcher and R. L. Smith.